

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Over P. P. Bailey's Hardware
Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets
Third Story.

Two Dofars per annum in Advance; Two Do-
lars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are
paid up, except at the option of the publisher
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and
that half rate for subsequent insertions.
A liberal allowance made to those who ad-
vertise by the year.

Job Printing

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch
on the most reasonable terms.

The High Pressure Steam Boat Ohio



HAS arrived and is located at the Chequered
Square, in this city, it is said that Capt. Drake
Jr. has ordered and received a few bales and a
box or two of goods from his little craft, but the
High Pressure Steam Boat Ohio was heavily load-
ed, and could not sail fast as a light laden ves-
sel; but she is slow and sure, and has arrived at
last. It is a sight to see.

Great Quantities of Goods

seen has brought. She was loaded entirely for us,
but she did not bring half of our Goods. They
were bought by the package, consequently we
brought more than we ought, but it will make
us the more money. We sell them at a very
low rate. Capt. Johnson, New York, says he
has 15 or 25 percent and by purchasing of man-
ufacturers and agents this year we have saved
that profit, and it is also a well known fact that
cotton and wool have both advanced since our
purchase very much—the former 50 per cent;
consequently all kinds of domestic manufactures
goods have gone up. We have purchased
the cotton and wool at what a decided
advantage we have over our neighbors. We can
sell our goods for what they pay, and make mo-
ney.

At every man, woman, and child that comes
to Fort Wayne and satisfies themselves with
regard to prices, qualities, and styles of our goods,
Capt. Drake Jr. (by the way a good fellow) says
he can sell 10 yards of Muslin for one dollar.
We would say to him and our old and valued
friend Maj. Ewell, and our customers generally,
that we will sell.

20 Yards of Good Muslin for One Dollar!

and that we can make something at it at that;
and that is not all, we will sell

20 YARDS COTTON FOR ONE DOLLAR!

We are also receiving a splendid assortment
of ROOTS & SHOES, Ladies' Slippers, Walking
Shoes, Excelsior, Garters, and lots of Children's
Shoes.

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

We have also opened a CARPET ROOM,
where we can show as large and handsome stock
of Carpets, and as cheap as can be found west of
Buffalo. Our stock consists of 3 ply, superfine,
extra fine, and fine Linen Carpets, Cotton Linen
and Cotton Ingrain, Woolen, and Statin
Rugs, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can re-employ their
stocks with us on as favorable terms as any other
house in the west. We have bought most of
our stocks with a view to WHOLESALERS.

The highest market price in cash will be paid
for WHEAT, and we will take in exchange for
goods at wholesale or retail all kinds of Country
products. We forgot to mention that Capt. Drake
has a new foundling, the Ohio Steam Ship, the
mammoth Steamboat Fling will, it is believed,
permits, and where there is no danger of fire,
we unfold to the breeze. The Ready-Pay
price will be strictly adhered to.

AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 5, 1849.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S FEMALE ACADEMY

OF THE
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE public are respectfully informed that the
new school year will commence on the third Monday of October.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS

Boarding & tuition, advance, per quarter, \$20.00
We have & money, 3.00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

First Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing
Primary Geography, Arithmetic, and manual
work, per quarter, in advance, \$3.00

Second Class—In addition to what is taught in
the first, Grammar, United States History, Sac-
red History, Elementary Exercises of Compu-
tation, and Letter-writing, per quarter, \$3.00

Third Class—Comprises besides what is taught
in the other, Modern and Ancient History,
Composition, Botany, and Astronomy, per
quarter, in advance, \$3.00

Fourth Class—Together with the above, Rhet-
oric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Phys-
iology, per quarter, in advance, \$6.00

EXTRA CHARGES.

French or German, per quarter, \$4.00
Music and use of instrument, " 5.00
Drawing and Painting, " 5.00
Oriental Painting, (in lessons) " 3.00
Making Arrangements, (in lessons) " 3.00
N.B.—Each scholar will comprise 11 weeks.
Sept. 13, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received at Walker's Book Store.
THE PRAIRIE FLOWER, or Adventures in the Far
West—the great premium prize tale!—By
Emerson Bennett.

A MAN MADE MONEY.—By Douglas Jerrold.
COMEDY OF ITALY.—By Madame de Staél.
JEROME, or the Priests of Omers.—By J. In-
graham, Esq.

RAPHAEL; or the Book of Life at twenty,
—a. de Lamartine.

THE BEAUTIFUL CIGAR GIRL; and its sequel
HUMAN DE RUEXTA, or the mystery unveiled.
—By J. H. Ingram.

NEW GOODS.

HILL, WILSON, & Co. are receiving a
small extensive stock of
Spring and Summer Foreign and Domes-
tic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
4c. &c.

making their assortment as good as any in the
city; which they will sell at Wholesale, and
ALL, also, can be purchased elsewhere.
Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine
our stock and prices before making their pur-
chase.

HILL, WILSON.
May 8, 1849.

SHEETINGS.

20 Bales broad sheetings just received and
for sale low. HILL & WILSON.

COFFEE.—20 Sacks best Rio Coffee, just
received and for sale low at the
FARMER'S DEPOT.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 10—No. 17.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, October 27, 1849.

62498 Whole No. 361.

WESTERN Military Institute, GEORGETOWN, KY.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

THE Adjutant General, together with five
persons, to be annually appointed by the
Executive, to attend examinations at least once
in the year, according to law.

FACULTY.

INCORPORATED with all the powers, privi-
leges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty
of any other College.

COL. E. W. MORGAN, General Superintendent.

COL. E. W. MORGAN, Joint Superintendent, and Professor
of Engineering and Natural History.

COL. E. W. MORGAN, Professor of Natural and
Engineering.

MAJ. W. A. FORBES, Professor of Mathematics.

MAJ. R. NEWELL, Professor of Ancient and
Modern Languages.

JAMES H. DAVIS, Esq., Professor of Law.

CAPT. C. E. MOY, Teacher in the Academy.

CAPT. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

Educated at West Point, educated at the Virginia Mil-
itary Institute.

Two hundred and thirty Cadets, from fifteen
different States, have entered this Institution
since it was organized, in 1837. It is entirely
free from the control or domination of any sect
or party, either political or religious. Economic
institutions, including the College of the United
States, are rigidly excluded. Every
student is required to select a College guardian,
upon whom all funds brought or received must be
deposited, and debt must be contracted without
the consent of such guardian.

An Institute combining a science of the
moral, the physical, and of discipline. Insti-
tuted by the friends of education and of
the public, with the classical literature of our best
Colleges, adding the modern language, and su-
pervising practical schools of Law and Engi-
neering, nearly realizes the long-felt desire of a
university able to meet the wants of Wes-
tern progressiveness, where all may select
a course, and, during their time, means and
professional destination.

Mr. Davy, the Professor of Law, is known
in the various Courts as a practitioner of great
ability, varied learning, long experience and ex-
alted character. His eminent qualifications, the
whole-some exercises and discipline of the Institute,
endeavoring to correct the faults of our
countrymen, and the character of our
nation, will be a decided advantage to us.

We can sell our goods for what they pay, and make mo-
ney.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Will be thoroughly and practically taught in the
Western Military Institute—the Professor, Col.
Morgan, being one of the most skillful and ex-
perienced Engineers in the United States. All
the subjects connected with that department
will be taught in considerable cost, and of
the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating
that he now offers seventy-five dollars per
month for competent assistant Engineers. One
of his former pupils received at this time \$300
per month, and has been promoted to a Captain
in the Engineers.

We can sell 10 yards of Muslin for one dollar.

We would say to him and our old and valued
friend Maj. Ewell, and our customers generally,
that we will sell.

20 Yards of Good Muslin for One Dollar!

and that is not all, we will sell

20 YARDS COTTON FOR ONE DOLLAR!

We are also receiving a splendid assortment
of ROOTS & SHOES, Ladies' Slippers, Walking
Shoes, Excelsior, Garters, and lots of Children's
Shoes.

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

We have also opened a CARPET ROOM,

where we can show as large and handsome stock
of Carpets, and as cheap as can be found west of
Buffalo. Our stock consists of 3 ply, superfine,
extra fine, and fine Linen Carpets, Cotton Linen
and Cotton Ingrain, Woolen, and Statin
Rugs, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can re-employ their
stocks with us on as favorable terms as any other
house in the west. We have bought most of
our stocks with a view to WHOLESALERS.

The highest market price in cash will be paid
for WHEAT, and we will take in exchange for
goods at wholesale or retail all kinds of Country
products. We forgot to mention that Capt. Drake
has a new foundling, the Ohio Steam Ship, the
mammoth Steamboat Fling will, it is believed,
permits, and where there is no danger of fire,
we unfold to the breeze. The Ready-Pay
price will be strictly adhered to.

AYLSWORTH & BORDEN.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 5, 1849.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S FEMALE ACADEMY

OF THE
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE public are respectfully informed that the
new school year will commence on the third Monday of October.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS

Boarding & tuition, advance, per quarter, \$20.00
We have & money, 3.00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

First Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing
Primary Geography, Arithmetic, and manual
work, per quarter, in advance, \$3.00

Second Class—In addition to what is taught in
the first, Grammar, United States History, Sac-
red History, Elementary Exercises of Compu-
tation, and Letter-writing, per quarter, \$3.00

Third Class—Comprises besides what is taught
in the other, Modern and Ancient History,
Composition, Botany, and Astronomy, per
quarter, in advance, \$3.00

Fourth Class—Together with the above, Rhet-
oric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Phys-
iology, per quarter, in advance, \$6.00

EXTRA CHARGES.

French or German, per quarter, \$4.00

Music and use of instrument, " 5.00

Drawing and Painting, " 5.00

Oriental Painting, (in lessons) " 3.00

Making Arrangements, (in lessons) " 3.00

N.B.—Each scholar will comprise 11 weeks.

Sept. 13, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received at Walker's Book Store.

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER, or Adventures in the Far

West—the great premium prize tale!—By

Emerson Bennett.

A MAN MADE MONEY.—By Douglas Jerrold.

COMEDY OF ITALY.—By Madame de Staél.

JEROME, or the Priests of Omers.—By J. In-

graham, Esq.

RAPHAEL; or the Book of Life at twenty,
—a. de Lamartine.

THE BEAUTIFUL CIGAR GIRL; and its sequel

HUMAN DE RUEXTA, or the mystery unveiled.

—By J. H. Ingram.

NEW GOODS.

HILL, WILSON, & Co. are receiving a

small extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Foreign and Domes-
tic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
4c. &c.

making their assortment as good as any in the

city; which they will sell at Wholesale, and

ALL, also, can be purchased elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine

our stock and prices before making their pur-
chase.

HILL, WILSON.

May 8, 1849.

SHEETINGS.

20 Bales broad sheetings just received and

for sale low. HILL & WILSON.

COFFEE.—20 Sacks best Rio Coffee, just

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

Trial of James Deder for the Murder of Cornelius Murphy.

James Deder or Doddard had his trial this week for the Murder of Cornelius Murphy, as stated in our last. The trial commenced on Tuesday, and was not brought to a close until a late hour last night. The jury brought in a verdict of *Manslaughter*, and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for 21 years, the maximum punishment allowed by law for that offence.

The facts as proved are substantially these: The prisoner seems to have had certain abandoned women under his charge, and has therefore had some difficulty with the deceased in regard to them. It seems that Deder has carried for some time in his pocket a heavy piece of lead, which could be slung to the arm by means of a wire and string, such as is usually carried by desperados. He also carried two round stones, such as he could conveniently hold in his hands. Some four or five weeks since he and Murphy had a fight, and the deceased bit Deder's finger very bad. He frequently threw out threats that there was a man he intended to be revenged on, and intimated that he had the tools to do it with. On the Monday preceding the night on which Murphy was killed, Deder, near Radial's Mill, was in company with John Barrett, and exhibiting a very large knife, said to the witness that there was one man in this town he would like to run through with it. On the evening of the same day he was in Rupert's grocery, and complaining that the deceased had bit his finger, threatened to be revenged. Soon after going out of the grocery he told Chauncey Welch that he would have Murphy's heart's blood.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Deder avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Deder was at Bloomhoff's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Deder was in Rupert's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Deder, and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, did not hear exactly how the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Deder, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Deder told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off saying he had not done it;—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me." Deder hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Deder then said "damn you take that," and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him and raised him up; he could not sit up, and after laying him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he then found Deder with one of these girls, and told Deder that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter: said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head a concussion of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanning. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the coroner, made a *post mortem* examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Deder was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

The prisoner throughout the trial evinced the utmost indifference to his awful situation, and occasionally smiled at the reply of the witnesses in the interrogatories of the counsel. He is a hardened and desperate wretch, apparently lost to the feelings of humanity, and has long been a pest and a nuisance to this community. It is reported that this is not the only deed of blood and crime in which he has been engaged. Of the truth of these reports we have no means of judging, but from his abandoned character, it is by no means improbable they may be well founded. At all events, our citizens have cause to rejoice that they are rid of his presence.

The case for the State was ably conducted by E. A. McMahon and Jas. Brackenridge, prosecuting attorney; and the prisoner was defended with equal ability and zeal by his counsel, R. Brackenridge and G. L. Sizer.

Harrison's Panorama of Mexico.—A panorama of Mexican scenery was exhibited here on Thursday and last night, and will be this evening, in the room over B. Mason's store.—The panorama embraces views of Mexico City, Puebla, Jalapa, the National Bridge, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, San Juan de Ulloa, &c. The paintings are tolerably well executed, and we were assured by a person who saw "the elephant" in Mexico, that they are faithful and accurate representations of the several places designated.

The Keystone State Spring in the Democratic Ark.—The result in Pennsylvania has been even more glorious than we expected last week. The democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have elected their Canal Commissioner by 15,000 majority. The Senate stands—17 democrats, 16 whigs; House, 60 democrats, 40 whigs!!! When it is considered that Pennsylvania is so much controlled by the Iron and Coal interests, which seek to increase their power and wealth by heaping additional burdens on the community through the aid of a protective tariff, this victory is most gratifying, and highly creditable to the democracy of that state.

The Difficulty with France.—By the foreign news in another column it will be seen that the flare up between M. Poussin and Mr. Clayton has created but little sensation in Paris. Another minister has been appointed, and we presume the matter will be allowed to drop.

Gen. Taylor's Northern Tour.—Gen. Taylor re-commenced his northern tour about the time of the Maryland election, and proceeded to Baltimore, where he remained a few days; visiting the cattle show, &c., and was expected to proceed forthwith to New York, "Eastern Massachusetts," &c. But on a "sober second thought" he made a retreat and returned to Washington, and has since given account of the proposed trip to the north is abandoned. Some say this sudden change is to be attributed to the unfavorable result of the elections in the states he has visited, and the fear that his presence in New York might have the same sinister influence on the approaching election there. The better informed, however, deny this to be the case: they insist that since the reunion of the democratic party in the Empire State, whiggery is a gone coon there, and the General and his cabinet know it. The real reason of the second Washington's retreat they assert to be—he has forgotten the speeches prepared for him.

Changed its Name.—The Lower Sandusky Democrat says, "On Monday last the Court of Common Pleas of Sandusky county changed the name of this town, from Lower Sandusky to Fremont. Our brethren of the press elsewhere, will confer a public benefit by spreading the news."

AGENCY FOR THE SENTINEL.—Mr. V. B. PALMER is authorised to act as agent for the Sentinel in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

New "Scheme of National Currency."—Some of the N. York papers contain a long letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, a whig member of Congress from North Carolina, to Mr. Simeon Draper, of New York city, in relation to the establishment of banks in different parts of the country, for the issue of bills based upon government stocks, or for an issue of Treasury notes to incorporated banks, or private bankers, upon a deposit of government stocks, with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Herald speaks of this as clearly Mr. Meredith's financial system, and says we must be prepared to see it advocated at length in the Secretary's report to Congress.

Georgia Election.—The latest returns say the State Senate will consist of 23 Democrats, 22 Whigs, and 2 Independent Democrats, and that the House stands 65 Democrats, 63 Whig.

From the California Boys.—Several letters have been received here this week from the California emigrants, announcing their safe arrival. Mr. Colerick writes from Tuckee River, in California, (about 250 miles from San Francisco) dated Aug. 7th. His company were all in good health, and expected to reach San Francisco in two weeks. They had had a hard time in crossing the great desert, 70 miles, which is entirely destitute of grass, and has no water except boiling springs, and streams so strongly impregnated with alkali and minerals as to be unfit for use. They carried water and grass with them, and got over safely without losing a single mule. Messrs. Bartlets and company from Lagrange were in Sacramento City as was also J. Sinclair; the latter was about proceeding to the Trinity River in search of the latter diggings than he had been at.

We give below an interesting letter from Mr. JOSEPH S. EAKIN (who left here with Col. Jones) addressed to Mr. D. P. Hartman of this place:

North Fork, American River, California, August 18, 1849.

Dear Friend and Brother:—

Knowing that you will be anxious to hear from me, I will take time to say a few words to you; but you must excuse a short epistle (if it proves such when I get through) from want of time and inconvenience of writing.

It is seldom that I have an opportunity of sending letters to San Francisco, being so little communication between there and here, and not knowing when the steamers arrive and leave, our friends will occasionally be disappointed in hearing from us; although not more than we have been, for we have not had a scratch of a pen from any of you since we left—nearly 6 months since. We are 70 miles from Sacramento City, and 240 from San Francisco, and are now in the mountains (California Range). We have been here 4 weeks, and are as comfortable as long as we can be.

M. Marrat or M. Thiers is expected to be sent to Washington in place of M. Poussin.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, we must say that the fault in this affair appears to be with the French Envys, M. Poussin and M. de Todt.

Mr. de Todt, however, as a general rule, is a man of great tact and ability, and the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

The London Times says, the probability is, the aforesome seems to have consisted in form rather than substance, and it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a secret.

BATTES.—1000 lbs. Bayon Battens, a prime article, just received and for sale at the lowest price. **HILL & WILSON.**

NEW GOODS.

S. & W. S. EDSALL are now opening at their old stand, near the Canal Bridge, a full assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.**

which, together with their former supply, make their full stock. They will be pleased to modestly advise all wishing goods at fair prices to give them a call. They do not follow bargaining for a living, but gen'ly keep a store full of such staple Goods, including **BOOTS & SHOES**, as every body needs, at this season of the year. October 12, 1849. 15

Administrator's Sale.

THE under-signed, administrator of William Rupp, deceased, will offer at public sale, at his residence on Washington street, near the German Presbyterian Church, on Monday the 5th November next, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a Chest of Drawers, &c., and other household articles, a lot of books, English and German, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$3,000, the purchaser giving notes with approval received, waiving benefit of usages and interest. Oct. 17, 1849. JOHN WEFLE, Adm'r.

Mortgage Sale.

THE under-signed, Auditor and Treasurer of Allen County, Indiana, will offer for sale at the Court House, on the 17th day of December next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the following described property, to wit: Lot numbered One hundred and eight, (108,) in Hanch's addition to the town of Fort Wayne; Mortgaged by C. S. Silver to the School Fund of Allen County, and sold for the failure to pay principal or interest, on the 1st day of November, 1848.

The above sale may be postponed by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum loaned, and the amount due as above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

H. W. JONES, Auditor.
S. M. BLACK, Treasurer.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1849.

Commissioner's Sale. State of Indiana, Allen County, **B**Y virtue of a decree of the Allen Circuit Court, of said county, as directed, in a decree in said court, in chancery, wherein Thomas Griff, was complainant, and Charles H. DeRome and others were defendants, I will expose to public sale, at the court house, in said county, on the 17th day of November next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock in the evening, the real estate, situated in said county, being a part of the section of land granted by the United States of the children of Miriam Christians DeRome, the wife of Charles H. DeRome, by the powers of the law, and in due course of law, by the city of Wabash, between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians in the year A. D. 1823, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the one hundred acres of land, deeded by said Charles H. DeRome to John Klinger, on the south side of the said Saint Joseph River; thence south five degrees west, eight hundred and forty-eight rods, to a point on the south east boundary of said section; thence south thirty seven degrees west, eleven chains and twenty three links; thence north sixty seven degrees west, sixty one chains and forty links; thence north twenty one degrees west, thirty five links; thence making my blow on the subject, but instead of calling at the Depot and judge for themselves; this is all work, and we are satisfied that any discriminating person who will examine our goods and prices, will at once see that the Farmers' Depot is the place for Bargains.

OFFRE & SCHWEGMAN. JOHN H. WALPOLE, and Charles H. DeRome, are the proprietors of the Farmers' Depot, in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and are engaged in the sale of all kinds of hardware, &c., &c.

Groceries. Young H. H. Young, Imperial, and Black Tea; Loui's Stew; New Orleans Sausage; S. M. Black, Peppermint, Powdered S. M. Black, Cloves & Nutmegs; M. A. L. Logwood; Indigo; Copperas; and other Dyes; S. M. Black, Patent Leather, Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, &c.; Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kip and Cowhide Boots, shoes, &c. Brogans.

READY MADE CLOTHING, the poor Jew Shop Work, but a regular Simon pure serviceable article, calculated to fit the body to the person, the price of which is \$1.50 per yard. Well made, Bonnets, Pilgrim Coat, Cloths, Dress & Frize Coats, Casimere, Satin, and Corduroy Pants. Winter Vests; Knit Socks and Drawers; &c., &c.

German Almanacks for 1850. All friends are invited to give him a call and see if they cannot be better accommodated at his place of business, than at some of his neighbors, high quin like, and barbousen making another.

Sept. 28, 1849. JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
REUBEN D. TURNER.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 8, 1848. 1st.

Dissolution. One of us ill health, Mr. Turner being withdrawn from the firm of Hough & Turner; the same to be dissolved. The business will be conducted by John Hough, Jr., who is hereby authorized to settle all the business of the firm.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
REUBEN D. TURNER.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 8, 1848. 1st.

Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Hill, Wilson & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. WILSON.
A. M. ORBISON.

P. S.—A. M. Orbison having retired from the business of the late firm will be settled and hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the firm of Hill & Wilson.

J. E. HILL.
G. WILSON.

Sept. 1, 1849.

Notice. All persons indebted to the late firm of Hill & Wilson & Co., by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon the same to make payment. We trust that you will do us the favor to call upon our debts, but cannot do so until we collect what is due us.

HILL & WILSON.

September 1, 1849.

Fall and Winter Styles of Goods. MRS. DYKES is now receiving a large & general assortment of FANCY GOODS, to fit the pocket-handkerchief, and of the latest styles.

A large assortment of Bonnet and Cap Linings, Trimmings of every description. Ladies' Caps, Mohair, Linens, Silk and other DRESS GOODS of the newest styles. A splendid assortment of Plain Cashmere Shawls, &c., &c.

Sept. 22, 1849.

STOVES, &c. IMPERIAL, United States, Troy, Ice Day, Hathaway, Quicksilver, Washington and Eagle Hot Air Cook Stoves. Also the Troy Victory and Jewel & Root's new pattern Premium.

IMPERIAL, United States, Troy, Ice Day, Hathaway, Quicksilver, Washington and Eagle Hot Air Cook Stoves. Also the Troy Victory and Jewel & Root's new pattern Premium.

Parlour, Dining Room, Ten and Six Plates, of all sizes, from \$10 to \$15.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Sept** **26**, **1849**, **thirteen** **per** **cent**.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Sept** **26**, **1849**, **thirteen** **per** **cent**.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Sept** **26**, **1849**, **thirteen** **per** **cent**.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Sept** **26**, **1849**, **thirteen** **per** **cent**.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Sept** **26**, **1849**, **thirteen** **per** **cent**.

AIl a new and beautiful article, called **Dining Fire Grates**, for burning wood or coal, and affording all the pleasures of a fire place.

For **Receipes** **for** **Assesments** **will** **be** **forwarded** **to** **Agents** **or** **authorized** **persons**, **to** **whom** **mem** **er** **are** **expected** **to** **make** **prompt** **payment**.

Interest **on** **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **Dec** **21**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **May** **17**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

On **all** **notes** **exp** **or** **disch** **after** **May** **17**, **1849**, **and** **on** **or** **before** **Aug** **7**, **1849**, **ten** **per** **cent**.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

Trial of James Dedor for the Murder of Cornelius Murphy.

James Dedor or Duddard had his trial this week for the Murder of Cornelius Murphy, as stated in our last. The trial commenced on Tuesday, and was not brought to a close until a late hour last night. The jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter, and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for 21 years, the maximum punishment allowed by law for that offence.

The facts as proved are substantially these: The prisoner seems to have had certain abandoned women under his charge, and has heretofore had some difficulty with the deceased in regard to them. It seems that Dedor has carried for some time in his pocket a heavy piece of lead, which could be clung to the arm by means of a wire and string, such as is usually carried by desperadoes. He also carried two round stones, such as he could conveniently hold in his hands. Some four or five weeks since he and Murphy had a fight, and the deceased hit Dedor's finger very bad. He frequently threw out threats that there was a man he intended to be revenged on, and intimated that he had the tools to do it with. On the Monday preceding the night on which Murphy was killed, Dedor, near Radcliff's Mill, was in company with John Barret, and exhibiting a very large knife, said to the witness that there was one man in this town he would like to run through with it. On the evening of the same day he was in Roper's grocery, and complaining that the deceased had hit his finger, threatened to be revenged. Soon after going out of the grocery he told Chamey Welch that he would have Murphy's heart's blood.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

The prisoner throughout the trial evinced the utmost indifference to his awful situation, and occasionally smiled at the replies of the witnesses to the interrogatories of the counsel. He is a hardened and desperate wretch, apparently lost to the feelings of humanity, and has long been a pest and a nuisance to this community. It is reported that this is not the only deed of blood and crime in which he has been engaged. Of the truth of these reports we have no means of judging, but from his abandoned character, it is by no means improbable they may be well founded. At all events, our citizens have cause to rejoice that they are rid of his presence.

The case for the State was ably conducted by E. A. McMahon and Jos. Brackenridge, prosecuting attorney; and the prisoner was defended with equal ability and zeal by his counsel, R. Brackenridge and G. L. Sites.

Harrison's Panorama of Mexico.—A panorama of Mexican scenery was exhibited here on Thursday and last night, and will be this evening, in the room over B. Mason's store. The panorama embraces views of Mexico City, Puebla, Jalapa, the National Bridge, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, San Juan de Ulúa, &c. The paintings are tolerably well executed, and we were assured by a person who saw "the elephant" in Mexico, that they are faithful and accurate representations of the several places designated.

The Keystone State firmly set in the Democratic Ark.—The result in Pennsylvania has been even more glorious than we expected last week. The democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have elected their Canal Commissioner by 15,000 majority. The Senate stands 17 democrats, 16 whigs; House 90 democrats, 40 whigs!! When it is considered that Pennsylvania is so much controlled by the Iron and Coal interests, which seek to increase their power and wealth by heapings additional burthens on the community through the aid of a protective tariff, this victory is most gratifying, and highly creditable to the democracy of that state.

The Difficulty with France.—By the foreign news in another column it will be seen that the flare up between M. Poussin and Mr. Clayton has created but little sensation in Paris. An other minister has been appointed, and we presume the matter will be allowed to drop.

Gen. Taylor's Northern Tour.—Gen. Taylor commenced his northern tour about the time of the Maryland election, and proceeded to Baltimore, where he remained a few days; visiting the corral show, &c., and was expected to proceed forthwith to New York, "Eastern Massachusetts," &c. But on a sober second thought he beat a retreat and returned to Washington, and has since given notice that the proposed trip to the north is abandoned. Some say this sudden change is to be attributed to the unfavorable result of the elections in the states he has visited, and the fear that his presence in New York might have the same influence on the approaching election there. The latter informed, however, deny this to be the case; they insist that since the return of the democratic party in the Empire State, whigery is gone soon there, and the General and his cabinet know it. On the Monday preceding the night on which Murphy was killed, Dedor, near Radcliff's Mill, was in company with John Barret, and exhibiting a very large knife, said to the witness that there was one man in this town he would like to run through with it. On the evening of the same day he was in Roper's grocery, and complaining that the deceased had hit his finger, threatened to be revenged. Soon after going out of the grocery he told Chamey Welch that he would have Murphy's heart's blood.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one had nearly or quite killed Murphy. He made no reply, nor did he attempt to help Hammond in the matter; said there was no light there, but went immediately off. Hammond went elsewhere and obtained a light, and the deceased was removed to the Rising Sun tavern, where a council of physicians was held. It was decided that from a contusion on the head, concession of the brain had taken place, and that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trepanation. Before this could be got through with Murphy died. The surgeons, by direction of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that the blow on the head over the left ear was caused by some heavy instrument, such as a stone, iron weight, piece of lead, brick-bat, or something of the kind, and that the blow was the immediate cause of his death. Dedor was arrested early the next morning before he had time to escape.

On the night of the fatal act it seems Murphy and one of the abandoned women had some difficulty at Smith's Ashery, at which Dedor avowed his determination to kill Murphy. Murphy went into town. About 8 or 9 o'clock of the same evening Dedor was at Blount's grocery, and in conversation with several persons stated he was going to leave the town the next day, and before he left he intended to kill one man. About 11 o'clock on the same night Dedor was in Roper's grocery, near the canal bridge over Barr street, which is near the Ashery where these women then were. Some person came into the grocery and went up to Dedor and whispered to him; he immediately rose up and said, "damn him, I'll fix him," and went immediately out, and in crossing the bridge met Murphy. Two young men who happened to be near, but did not hear exactly the conversation between them commenced, on going on to the bridge behind Dedor, heard him cursing Murphy for abusing the two girls, saying that he would defend them, and no man should abuse them while he was in town. The deceased denied ever having abused them, to which Dedor told him he was a d—d liar, and made towards him to strike him. Murphy begged off, saying he had not done it—was sick and weak, and said "Jem, for God's sake don't strike me!" Dedor hit him in the face, which staggered him back; he came near falling, and cried again to Jem for God's sake not to hit him again; but immediately the prisoner followed it with a heavy blow, sounding as though he had something heavy in his hand, when the deceased fell his full length on the bridge, and did not move. The witness said that he fell as sudden as if a rope had been tied to his feet and suddenly pulled from under him. Dedor then said "damn you take that!" and immediately left. Immediately after, Henry Hammond came on the bridge, and on his attention being directed by the boys to the deceased, he went up to him, and they raised him up; he could not sit up, and after raising him down Hammond went into the Ashery to get a light; he there found Dedor with one of these girls, and told Dedor that some one

BATTES.—1000 lbs. Baytan hating, a prime article, just received, and for sale at the lowest price. HILL & WILSON.

NEW GOODS.

S. & W. S. EDNAL, the new opening at their old stand, near the Canal Bridge, full apartment.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Vines, Glass, &c., &c.

which, together with their former supply, makes their stock full and complete, and they now modestly advise all seeking goods of fair price, to get them at all. They do not follow fashions, but, by their taste, keep a stock full of such staple Goods, including BOOTS & SHOES, as every body uses, at this season of the year.

October 12, 1849.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator of William Grier, deceased, will offer at public sale, on his residence on Washington street, at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 17th day of December next, the hours of ten and ten o'clock, the following described property, to wit: Lot number 10, block 10, section 10, in the town of New Haven a very large and well selected assortment of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Caps, &c.

AMONG the Dry Goods will be found a splendid lot of Household Linens, Cutlery, Sattinets, C. & C., in great variety, and very low. Silk, Ginghams, & Cotton Umbrellas, all qualities and prices.

WORSTED GOODS—Cashmere and Marlin Silk, and Half-Hose; Cutlery; Gloves and Mitts; Silk; Linen; Zephyr Worsted; Black and White Stockings; &c.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Worsted, Basket-braid, Rob Roy, and other reversible Shawls.

BOOTS & SHOES—Kid, wool, Kid-skin, Extra, Patent, Leather, Gaunt, Woods, Shippers, &c. Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kid and Calfskin Boots, Shoes, & Buttons.

SOFT LINEN—The above may be purchased by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum listed, and the amount due above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

W. H. JONES, And.

S. M. BLACK, Treas.

Port Wayne, Oct. 10, 1849.

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT, of said County, to the directed, a Commissioner appointed by said court under a decree of said court, in Chambers, wherein Thomas H. Deacon, Plaintiff, and Charles H. Deacon, and others, Defendants,訴, will expose to publick sale at the court house door, in said county, on the 17th day of December next, all personal property of the Plaintiff, necessary to pay his debts, and for the payment of his principal or interest. Amount due \$237.

The above sale may be purchased by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum listed, and the amount due above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

W. H. JONES, And.

S. M. BLACK, Treas.

Port Wayne, Oct. 10, 1849.

JUST IMPORTED,

DIRECTLY from a manufacturing establishment in GERMANY, a lot of superior DRESS GOODS, for winter; such as Black, Blue, Grey, Browns, and the various shades of

Thibet Cloths.

which are a little ahead of any thing ever brought to this city, and will be sold extremely low.

These goods are sent to us from a manufacturer in Germany, on trial, and we desire to sell part of them at Wholesale. City and country merchants will do well to call and examine them, as they are the richest style of Women's Dress Goods, and will be sold at a very small advance.

S. & W. S. EDNAL.

Port Wayne, October 13, 1849.

Those who want to buy Goods Cheap, would do well to call at

The Farmers' Depot,

No. 5 COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.

DRFF & SCHWEGMAN have received re-

cent letters from New York a very large and well

selected assortment of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Caps, &c.

AMONG the Dry Goods will be found a splendid lot of Household Linens, Cutlery, Sattinets, C. & C., in great variety, and very low. Silk, Ginghams, & Cotton Umbrellas, all qualities and prices.

WORSTED GOODS—Cashmere and Marlin Silk, and Half-Hose; Cutlery; Gloves and Mitts; Silk; Linen; Zephyr Worsted; Black and White Stockings; &c.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Worsted, Basket-braid, Rob Roy, and other reversible Shawls.

BOOTS & SHOES—Kid, wool, Kid-skin, Extra, Patent, Leather, Gaunt, Woods, Shippers, &c. Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kid and Calfskin Boots, Shoes, & Buttons.

SOFT LINEN—The above may be purchased by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum listed, and the amount due above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

W. H. JONES, And.

S. M. BLACK, Treas.

Port Wayne, Oct. 10, 1849.

Mortgage Sale.

THE undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale at the Court House door, in the City of Port Wayne, on Sunday the 17th day of December next, the hours of ten and ten o'clock, the following described property, to wit: Lot number 10, block 10, section 10, in the town of New Haven a very large and well

selected assortment of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Caps, &c.

AMONG the Dry Goods will be found a splendid lot of Household Linens, Cutlery, Sattinets, C. & C., in great variety, and very low. Silk, Ginghams, & Cotton Umbrellas, all qualities and prices.

WORSTED GOODS—Cashmere and Marlin Silk, and Half-Hose; Cutlery; Gloves and Mitts; Silk; Linen; Zephyr Worsted; Black and White Stockings; &c.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Worsted, Basket-braid, Rob Roy, and other reversible Shawls.

BOOTS & SHOES—Kid, wool, Kid-skin, Extra, Patent, Leather, Gaunt, Woods, Shippers, &c. Children's Do. Do. in great variety—all sorts, sizes, qualities, and prices. Kid and Calfskin Boots, Shoes, & Buttons.

SOFT LINEN—The above may be purchased by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum listed, and the amount due above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

W. H. JONES, And.

S. M. BLACK, Treas.

Port Wayne, Oct. 10, 1849.

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT, of said County, to the directed, a Commissioner appointed by said court under a decree of said court, in Chambers, wherein Thomas H. Deacon, Plaintiff, and Charles H. Deacon, and others, Defendants,訴, will expose to publick sale at the court house door, in said county, on the 17th day of December next, all personal property of the Plaintiff, necessary to pay his debts, and for the payment of his principal or interest. Amount due \$237.

The above sale may be purchased by paying to the proper hand an amount equal to the difference between the original sum listed, and the amount due above specified.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P.M.

W. H. JONES, And.

S. M. BLACK, Treas.

Port Wayne, Oct. 10, 1849.

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, September 23, 1849.

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby

notified, that, at a meeting of Directors held on the 17th day of September, 1849, it was ordered, that for the payment of interest on the principal amount of \$1,000,000, now outstanding in the aggregate to the sum of one thousand and two hundred and twenty dollars, and twenty cents, a floating account on the insurance notes given to the Company be paid by the members thereof to the Treasurer on or before the twentieth day of November next, commencing as follows:

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1st, 1848, AND ON & AFTER OCT. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1848, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1848, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCT. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1849, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCT. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1850, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCT. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1851, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCT. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1852, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE OCT. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE NOV. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE DEC. 1st, 1853, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JAN. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE FEB. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAR. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE APR. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE MAY 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JUNE 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE AUG. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

ON NOTES DATED OR BEFORE SEPT. 1st, 1854, 10 CENTS.

</

